

Cape Girardeau Democrat.

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BACK TO BUSINESS.

And Now Our Trade Will Increase.

The Withdrawal of the Steamer Mary Morton from the River Trade Between This City and St. Louis Will Cause Our Business to Increase.

That the withdrawal of the steamer Mary Morton from the Cape Girardeau and St. Louis trade will prove to be a good thing for the merchants along the river all sensible people will admit. The Mary Morton was put in the trade last spring as an independent packet. She started out to compete with the Eagle Packet Company's steamer Midway, but her owners did not start her in the trade in a business like way. They undertook to drive the Midway out by cutting rates, and the consequence was a relentless steamboat war. Rates were cut down so low that both boats were run at a loss to the owners. Passengers were carried at the rate of two dollars for the round trip from here to St. Louis. Cattle were shipped from here to St. Louis for fifty cents per head, wheat was carried to the St. Louis market for five cents per sack and all other kinds of freight proportionately low. A farmer who had a few head of cattle or hogs to ship to St. Louis was given free passage on the boats. Agents for the boats and agents for the St. Louis stock yards scoured the country for miles back from the river and every farmer who owned half a dozen six weeks old pigs was persuaded to coop them up and ship them to St. Louis. Thousands of head of stock were shipped to the St. Louis market and thousands of dollars that should have remained at home went to St. Louis, never to return. People went to St. Louis to sell all they had to sell. They received the money for it in St. Louis and whatever they needed at home they purchased in St. Louis. They got fairly good prices for what they sold and they paid fairly good prices for what they bought. They paid as much for their supplies in St. Louis as they would have paid at home, but they bought in the city and that, to some people, is a great thing. They did not consider their time, their expense and the loss to their homesteaders.

We can safely say that the war between the steamer Mary Morton and the Eagle Packet Company cost the merchants of this city fifty thousand dollars and it cost the merchants of other towns along the river proportionately as much. It cost the Eagle Packet Company thirty thousand dollars and it cost the owner of the Mary Morton his boat and lots of money besides. Of course our people got low rates. They got to see the sights of a big city, but they spent their money and they spent it too, where it will never return. It is gone from them and from their heirs forever. It is gone from their homes, from their neighbors and from their section of the country, and what have they to show for it? The Eagle Packet Company is again in possession of the business between here and St. Louis. Rates will go back to the old standard and as a result the trade of the St. Louis merchants will drop off while our home merchants will get the business that legitimately belongs to them.

We are glad the steamboat war is over. It will give us better times and the little advances in freight and passenger rates will not hurt us. We are not at the mercy of one steamboat corporation. There are several corporations running boats and then we have the railroads competing with them for business. We will have reasonable rates—rates that will be fair and just to the shipper and to the carrier.

A Big Stock of Pretty Goods.

Mrs. H. S. Doyle would respectfully ask her customers and the ladies generally to call at her store room and inspect her new stock of fall and winter millinery goods. She has the largest stock in the city and she would be pleased to show the ladies her fine hats and bonnets. She purchases with a view of having goods to suit everybody. Her prices are marked down to suit the hard times, both for rich and poor.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Blomeyer & Haman.

NOAH WEBSTER'S DISMAY.

Heartbroken Because His Dictionary Was Put Up at Auction.

H. S. Parsons, formerly of this city, but now living in South Hadley Falls, Mass., is visiting relatives at Hartford, Mr. Parsons, who is a well-proved man of seventy-five years, came to Hartford when a boy, in 1834, and for several years was employed in the book store of Belknap & Hamersley. Noah Webster was a daily visitor to the book store. When Mr. Webster had his dictionary placed on the market the success of his effort was problematical, and much to his dismay, he saw an advertisement in a New Haven paper offering to sell it at auction among other articles. This had a disheartening effect on Mr. Booth, the bookseller in New Haven.

"Are you Mr. Booth?" said Webster.

"Yes, sir," said Booth.

"Is it true," said Mr. Webster in a trembling voice, with eyes very moist, "that you are selling my dictionaries at auction?"

"Are you Mr. Webster?" said Booth.

"I am."

"Well, now, Mr. Webster," said Booth, "I'll tell you all about it. I only bought one copy, for which I paid the full retail price. I thought I might work off a lot of unreasonable stuff by putting into my sale one of your books. I expect to lose money on that, but I thought I could make it up on the others." The relief that Mr. Webster experienced can be imagined.—Hartford Courant.

The Contest Ended.

Capt. Broderick Quis, owner of the steamer Mary Morton, which was attached by the United States Marshals on Friday, has determined to close out his business, offer the steamboat for sale, and quit steamboating. The boat is still lying at the Diamond Jo Line wharfboat, and no effort was made to have her released, as Capt. Quis had become discouraged with the outlook, and when the Friday's misfortune overtook him he decided to surrender without a contest. He states that he will settle up all claims as rapidly as possible if it takes the whole boat to do it, and return to his former business. The outstanding claims are not all reported, but it is thought that they will be excessive, and the boat has a goodly sum in freight bills along the river to its credit. The steamer will be offered for sale.

This disposition of the boat closes one of the most spirited contests in the local steamboat trade that has occurred for years. It began in the early spring and waged fiercely all summer. The Eagle Packet Company, being the other factor in the struggle. The Eagle company for the larger part of the season had the New Midway running against the Morton. Rates were cut in halves and quarters. Shippers sent their produce to St. Louis at figures that they had never dreamed of securing, and both boats came and went loaded to the guards. The passenger rates were reduced to a nominal sum, and passengers came in droves. A member of one of the crews told of a slight accident to the boat one night when forty-five ladies were sleeping on the floor in the ladies' cabin for want of better accommodation. Such scenes were not unfamiliar to the crews, and the crews kept up all summer. The ladies being apparently willing to put up with meager sleeping accommodations for the sake of enjoying a few days outing at a small expense.—Globe Democrat.

Old Linen Has Its Uses.

If you have pieces of tablecloth, old or new, old capkins, or linen handkerchiefs, save them carefully. In distress or accident they are worth their weight in gold, and the pieces of linen are also good to mend linen articles with. When mending new linen or sewing threads, for drawn work, save all the threads, as they are much better than linen thread for drawing. Doing let your sheet and pillow cases come to holes, but when worn smooth put them aside for sickness, and use them once for common. Do the same with towels, as usually a towel is hardly fit to be used until it is half worn.—Fairville Times.

Boxing School.

I will give boxing lessons during the months of November, December and January. Those desiring to learn the manly art of self-defense should consult me soon, before the class is full.

Respectfully,
MARTIN OBERHEIDE.

TO BE EXTENDED

A Surveying Corps Ordered Out.

Cape Girardeau to Become a Railroad Town and a Railroad Crossing for Several Truck Lines.

It looks now as if the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Ft. Smith Railway is going to take a new start. We are advised that Maj. Brooks, chief engineer of the company, is organizing a corps for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of a line from Hunter to Harrison and may be through to Ft. Smith, the line passing through the Ozark country so graphically and well described by Mr. Stevens in the Globe-Democrat.

At a meeting of the bondholders in New York, and where about \$800,000 of a total of \$889,000 of consolidated bonds, actual owners of the road, were represented, it was resolved to stand by the property and to re-organize and extend the same. Mr. Houck, Receiver, and Mr. McCarty, General Manager of the road, of course, were present at the meeting. Mr. Houck, the Receiver, was ordered to cause a survey to be made without delay and accordingly Maj. Brooks next week will begin work. It was also resolved to relay forty miles of the present road with 56 pound steel rails as soon as litigation now pending with the Missouri Pacific can be adjusted, and in order to adjust this litigation a tender was made by Mr. Newman Erb, Chairman of the Re-organization Committee, of all amounts due the Gould interest, and also statement made that the road would be put in as good condition as any of the roads with which our road connects. A copy of this letter was sent to Hon. M. R. Smith, representing the Company and Receiver to Jefferson City to be laid before the Supreme Court. In any event it was determined that this property should not fall into the hands of the hostile interests to be wrecked.

In addition to this we are also advised that the Wabash Railway Company will very likely run through trains from Chicago to East Cape Girardeau, connecting via our road with the Southwest systems. The possible extension of the Cape road to Harrison and Ft. Smith is a powerful incentive in drawing the attention of Eastern lines to the advantages of Cape Girardeau as a crossing point. Texas business can reach Chicago via Cape Girardeau on nearly 100 miles shorter line than via St. Louis and the Wabash people understand this. No doubt this is the reason why the Union Pacific are so anxious to control our road.

The only thing that can delay the early consummation of the intention of the bondholders is protracted and unnecessary litigation now carried on by the Missouri Pacific and its allies. We certainly stand on the side of great railroad developments and this is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Wells, Vice-President of the Wabash, passed over the new Chicago and Cape Girardeau line in his special car last Monday and from here via the Cape Girardeau line and Coates left to Texas.

Machine-Made Sandwiches.

One of the recent Patent Office inventions is a machine for making sandwiches. It is quite a large and intricate bit of mechanism, but it turns out sandwiches like a great newspaper press belches forth newspapers. It has a bread chopper and hopper and an ingenious device for spreading the bread with butter. Several slices of bread are buttered simultaneously on their opposing sides, and then one of them is supplied with a layer of meat and two bread slices are doubled up and a complete sandwich delivered in a pile at one end of the machine.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at Blomeyer & Haman's drug store.

Medical Book Free.

After half a century of experience, Dr. Humphreys has revised and enlarged his Manual. It is sent postpaid by addressing the Humphreys Company, New York.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

It Was \$93,008,886 at the Close of Business Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The true amount of the gold reserve at the close of business today was \$93,008,886, a net gain for the day of \$208,057. Of this amount about \$24,000 was deposited in the Sub-Treasury at Philadelphia, \$50,000 in Chicago, \$85,000 in St. Louis, about \$25,000 at the several assay offices and the balance in smaller amounts at other Sub-Treasuries. In nearly every case silver certificates of small denominations were asked for and received in exchange for the gold. The present situation as to gold withdrawals, as viewed at the Treasury Department, is more hopeful than at any time within the last several weeks, and, in the opinion of many, the reduction in the rate of sterling exchange, the cessation of withdrawals for export and the apparently increasing willingness of banks to exchange gold for non-legal tenders clearly indicates a return to normal conditions and a turn in the tide of gold movements. The reported arrival of \$250,000 in gold from Europe, although a comparatively insignificant amount, has strengthened the belief that the drain of gold has ceased for a considerable time at least.

On the Verge of the Other World.

It has doubtless been noted that Gail Hamilton has recently recorded what she has deemed to be observant into the world of the future as an incident of her late nearly mortal illness. She represents herself as really hovering between two worlds, and having the sensation of returning to the present one of these with acute pain. This is not without examples in other experience. William S. Robinson, so well remembered in journalism as "Warrington," recorded in his last illness something very like it. Mr. Robinson was neither a sentimentally imaginative person, nor had he any affinity with what are recognized as religious views with regard to the future. He had been critical in this respect, not being a church attendant in any form of faith. Yet, as he neared his end, he constantly spoke of visions of the future life, saying that he was sure he was having them. "Why, this world and the next are joined as closely as my two hands," he would say, clasping them together. "There they are, no break between, no gulf to pass. I feel every day like one who walks by a hedge, and is looking for a gate, a gap to pass through, to walk on the other side. I don't know half the time whether I am in the body or not." Mr. Robinson reasoned with all the keenness for which he was noted on this subject, and he never accepted the theory of spiritualism. He insisted that he saw visions, and saw them while awake. They did not trouble him, for he said he was not afraid of ghosts. Like Calverley, "the last son of a merry old England," Boston Herald.

Just So It's News.

News, news, news! It's enough to give a man the blues. Nobody married, nobody died, nobody broke down, arm or a leg; nobody came in to talk of the "boom," no one got boozy and started a scrape no one got run in for taking a horn; nobody bailed and nobody born.

Oh, for a racket, a riot, a fuss! Some one to come in and kick up a mess; some one to stir up the peace-laden air; somebody's comment to give us a shove. Somebody thumped within an inch of his life; somebody run off with another man's wife; some one come in and pay up his dues; anything, anything, just so it's news.—Columbia Herald.

Disfranchising the Negroes.

The South Carolina constitutional convention was called with the avowed purpose of disfranchising the negroes. They are in a majority in that State, and the spectre of "negro domination" has always been a bog to the white Democrats. Hence the movement to so amend the constitution to debar them from voting. The surface committee of the constitutional convention has just made its report, and the qualification of the great majority of the colored South Carolinians is to be accomplished in this way:

All voters must register; but no one is eligible to registration who is not able to read or write any section of the State constitution, or who can not show that he owns and pays taxes on \$300 worth of property in the State. The last requirement will debar most of the negroes from registration, while it is understood that the former will not be allowed to stand in the way of the registration of non-taxpaying whites.—Toledo Blade.

AFTER THE DRAYMEN

Three Arrests in One Day.

City Marshal After Draymen and Owners of Vehicles Who Have Failed to Pay Their License.

The City Marshal, armed with the necessary papers, is after draymen and owners of other vehicles who have failed to comply with the license ordinance by taking out license. So far he has made three arrests and all the parties arrested have entered a plea of guilty and a fine of five dollars and costs stands assessed against them. They could have paid their license for five dollars, but now they will have to pay three times that sum.

While the license may be a hardship on some of the draymen it is unlawful for them to do business without the license and they should not knowingly violate the law and expect to go unpunished. It is not fair or just for some to pay for the privilege of doing business and others to do business without paying for the privilege.

He Gave the Wrong Answer.

A citizen with a swollen jaw was hastening along one of the principal streets of the city, when a sign in front of a tall building caught his attention. It was as follows: "Painless extractions of teeth free." He stopped long enough to note the number of the floor on which the business indicated by the sign was carried on, and then hurried inside and made his way to the dental parlors. "Is this the place where you pull teeth without pain free?" he inquired. "Yes sir," said one of the painless extractors on duty. "Well, I've got a grinder that's been giving me a good deal of trouble. I wish you'd yank it out." The sufferer took his place in the chair and opened his mouth. The operator, after applying to the swollen gum a pungent lotion of some sort, speedily relieved him of the offending molar. "Thanks," said the caller, climbing down and picking up his hat. "That will be five," remarked the dentist. "Fifty cents?" echoed the other. "I thought it was free. That's what you told me a minute ago, and it's what you say on your sign." "Just so. Dit it hurt you any?" "Yes, it hurt a little." "That's right. We do our painless extracting free, exactly as we claim. When it hurts we charge for it. Fifty cents, please."—Chicago Tribune.

Imperial Missouri.

Missouri has 3,000,000 population and room for more.

It has 27,600 miles of coal land.

It has 800,000 acres of government lands.

It has an abundant water power for factories.

It sells every year \$40,000,000 worth of surplus products.

It produces 134 varieties of wheat and 100 varieties of grass.

It produced in 1894, 459,481 bushels of flax seed.

And 1,031,140 pounds of broom corn.

And 22,000 pounds of hemp.

And 14,800 bushels of barley.

And 22,449 bushels of buckwheat.

And 308,867 bushels of rye.

And 196,939,015 bushels of corn.

And 30,113,821 bushels of wheat.

And 39,000,000 bushels of oats.

And 3,822,912 bushels of potatoes.

It produces more shoes than any other State west of the Mississippi river, and is second to none in the production of flour.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Jamestown City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 1307 Folsom St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which there are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Blomeyer & Haman's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Cost of Presentation at Court.

A gentleman who was presented to Queen Victoria showed me his court costume this afternoon, hose, slippers, sword, chaparran and all. It was a gaudy outfit, and cost exactly \$362. His fair young wife also told me how she had to get herself up for the occasion. Her point lace dress cost her \$230, and the rest of her finery, not counting jewels, of course, footed up about \$2000 more.—New York Letter.

FOR HOME FIRST.

The Democrat is Always Fighting.

But Our Efforts are Not Appreciated by the Business Men For Whom We Fight—Why Not We Know Not.

Yesterday we published an article to show that the steamboat war that was waged here during the spring and summer months was the means of diverting the larger part of the trade of the farmers of this section of the country to St. Louis, and now we propose to remind the readers of the DEMOCRAT that the farmers are not altogether to blame for going away from home to do their trading. The farmer wants all he can get for the product of his farm. He wants the market price and he wants that in cash. When he comes to town and offers his produce for sale he does not want to be offered one price in money and another price in trade. He wants the cash and then he is prepared with the dollars to do his trading where he can get his supplies at the best figures.

The farmer who goes to St. Louis goes there posted as to the prices of what he wants to purchase. He is a subscriber to some St. Louis newspaper and the pages of the St. Louis papers are filled with the advertisements of the big St. Louis retail merchants. These merchants do not sell cheaper than our home merchants, but they publish long lists of prices and when a customer goes into one of these stores he knows what he wants. He has read of the big bargains in the different departments and without looking over the stock or getting into the wrong department, he calls for just what he wants and tells the merchant the price he is to pay. That is one way of doing business and it is a business like and successful way. But the merchants of Cape Girardeau don't do business that way. They are not business men of that kind. They talk long and loud about building up a big trade. They want their city to become a great trade center. They want more railroads. They want factories established so they can do more business. They want the newspapers to say all kinds of good things about them and their business. In fact they want the earth. But how much are they willing to pay for that vast tract of real estate.

With two or three exceptions the DEMOCRAT believes it can safely say that there is no other city or town on earth that has a greater number of old fogey, peacemaker merchants than we have in Cape Girardeau. This is a broad assertion and we dislike to make it, but it is the cold, naked truth and we are prepared with the figures to prove it. An examination of our books will show that the merchants of Cape Girardeau have expended during the last fourteen months less than two hundred dollars for advertisement, and during several months of that time the DEMOCRAT was the only paper published in this city—a city that boasts of its schools, its churches and its enterprising citizens. No wonder our merchants complain of all times. No wonder the small amount of business they do. They make no effort to get trade. What then have they kept all their relative or friend comes along to buy. They do not reach out after trade. Now and then they will go to a newspaper office and ask the publisher to mention the fact they have been to the city and purchased another big stock of goods, and that is about the extent of their advertising.

Cape Girardeau used to be the trade center for a large section of Southwest Missouri. We had for several years a merchant who had enterprise. That man was Otto Bachmann. He never tired his business and in doing so he advertised the town. We can show by our books that Mr. Bachmann paid the DEMOCRAT as much as six hundred dollars per year for advertising in the Democrat alone, and we can show, too, by our books, that all the merchants in the city do not now pay out for advertising in the Democrat six hundred dollars in three years. Bachmann made money and through his energy and expenditure of money all our merchants made money. People then came here from far and near to do their trading. They were invited here by Bachmann who took pages in the newspapers to tell them what he had to sell and the prices he proposed to sell at.

Land for Sale.

Parties wanting fertile lands in Pemiscot county should write to J. E. Franklin at Fredericktown, Mo. These lands are unsurpassed in fertility and are now cheap but sure to rapidly increase in value. w-lm.